HALIFAX MINERVA.

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AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

State of North Carolina,
HERTFORD SUPERIOR
COURT OF LAW.
Fall Term, A. D. 1829

Daniel Williams,
Matthias Williams in fact
vs
Martha Flynn

Judicial Attachment—Col. Carr Darden summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the Court, that the defendant in this case has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals herself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six weeks, giving the said Martha Flynn notice to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to enter into a replevin bond and plead to issue; on her failing so to do, Judgment final will be taken against her, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishee held subject to the plaintiffs recovery.

Taste
JAMES D. WYNNS Clerk.

REMOVAL,
HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

HAVE removed their establishment to the store formerly occupied by A. A. B. Stith & co. and recently by W. A. Stith, where they offer a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. on the most reasonable terms for CASH or COTTON.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN to the Tailoring business, to whom liberal wages will be given—None but first rate workmen need apply.

S. SMITH
Halifax, N. C. Feb. 18 1830.

DEBATES OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RITCHIE and COOK will publish early in the Spring their edition of the debates—it will probably make 600 pages octavo.—The demand for the work, say the Publishers, is great, and the subscription is nearly, if not quite, equal to the impression of 2500 copies, which we are striking off.

☞ Subscribers received at this Office.

POETRY.

'Tis the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves to breathe round nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

SONG

TUNE—"*Meeting of the Waters*"

Oh Friendship, dear soother of sorrow below,
Thou choicest of gifts Heaven ere could bestow;
When with clouds of misfortune the mind is opprest
On the pillow of friendship, the soul finds it's rest.

Tho. immured in a dungeon, and loaded with chains,
Bow'd down by sickness and racked with pains,
Then break through our dungeon the voice of a friend
And its magic, all sickness and sorrows suspend.

Oh *Woman*, dear *Woman*, thou friend of the soul,
Whose affections extend from the pole to the pole,
Let thy kindness but speak in a beam from thy eye,
And then if thou bidst, in an extacy die.

In Woman alone 'tis true friendship we meet,
Their affections are ever devoid of deceit;
In the garb of a beggar, or on summit of fame,
The affections of woman are ever the same.

C. C. F. R.

THE DEATH BED OF MIRABEAU.

From the unpublished Memoirs of a Regicide Priest.

At the first news of his illness I ran to see him. He was in bed, pale and emaciated, his eyes dull, and visage sunk. I approached him, took his hand, and asked him where was the seat of the disease which exhausted him. "Here," he replied, placing his hand on his left side—"Here;" and his eyes glistened as at the tribune, when he was debating, the great question. This was on the 28th of March. Soon the news of his indisposition spread in the capital. People of every denomination, sex, and age, pressed to his door; and bulletins were published every hour and every minute. The Abbe Maury visited him. He raised the sheets and sat up in his bed, the tears rolling from his eyes. Maury approached him slowly, took his hand, which he pressed without speaking, and departed almost immediately. "This," said Mirabeau, as his rival left the room, "does him more honour than his finest speeches."

Mirabeau had no illusion about the danger of his complaint. On putting him to bed, he said, "I am going to my tomb." He had called in Doctor Petit. "Tell me frankly—I mistrust Cabanis; I have no fear of death: be frank."—Petit hesitated. "Well, then, you do not perceive that I grow pale?" —"I hope to save you," said the physician; "but I cannot answer for it." "I understand you." Then turning on his side: "To-morrow; you must be fatigued; come, you will see how an ancient hero dies."

I met that evening the Abbe Maury, still pale with the emotion which the sight of his dying rival had occasioned him. He was really afflicted. I thought even that I saw tears fall from his eyes. "It is not," said he, "for Mirabeau, but for the monarchy, that I weep: a single man could save it. You will see whether what I say is true. The name alone of Mirabeau would have secured a third of France to the royal cause. They would not listen to me.—Six months ago they should have made the acquisition. They always begin too late."

On the following day I found Mirabeau in an alarming state. His eye was already dark, he saw only with difficulty, as through a cloud; and he made horrible and vain efforts to cough. At one moment he addressed, with a feeble voice and in a delirious manner, the following words to Cabanis; "I am going to die; when we come to that, we must bind the head with fillets, perfume ourselves, crown ourselves with flowers, and sleep tranquilly the last sleep—the last sleep! Do you love me, Cabanis? Well, then, promise not to let me endure useless agony."

The Count of Lamark, M. Frojet, and others, surrounded his bed, uttering words of hope, which caused him to smile, but which he rejected as a vain illusion. "My friends," said he, "you deceive me: the hour advances; the future comes with a giant stride. O God! I bear with me the mourning of the monarchy. Unfortunate royalty! It will now be played for with dice."

These were his last words. He rested his head on one side, and remained a long time in this state, with eyes closed. Cabanis made a sign with his hand, and those who were present quitted the bed of the dying man; who appeared to sleep for about an hour. We endeavored in vain to guess what he wanted. At length I imagined what he meant, and fetched pen and paper. Mirabeau inclined his head; his trembling fingers seized the pen, and with difficulty he wrote this single word—"*Dormoir.*"

Cabanis approached to read what he had written, and appeared not to comprehend it. The dying man then wrote:—"Do you imagine that death is a painful sensation!" Cabanis still affected not to understand him; but Mirabeau wrote again:—"It was thought that opium might fix the disease, and it was right to refuse it; but now that there is no longer any hope, why not try the remedy; why leave the patient on the wheel?" Cabanis this time appeared to understand him, and wrote a prescription for a sedative. The dying man was not deceived; and fixing his eyes upon Cabanis, said painfully, "You deceive me"—"No," said I, "they are bringing you the remedy."—"It is too late," replied he; and turning on his right side, and raising his eyes to heaven, with a convulsive laugh he expired.

Court Journal.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS.

1. A good husband will always regard his wife as his equal, treat her with kindness respect and attention, and never address her with an air of authority; as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere housekeeper.

2. He will never interfere in her domestic concerns, such as hiring servants, &c.

3. He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of dress suitable to her station in life

4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her resonable requests, when it can be done without loss, or great inconvenience.

5. He will never allow himself to lose his temper towards her by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in the hours of meals or any other mismanagement of her servants, knowing the difficulty of making them do their duty.

6. If she has prudence and good sense, he will consult her on all great operations involving the risk or ruin, or serious injury in case of failure. Many a foolish husband has most seriously injured himself and family, by the rejection of the advice of his wife, fearing least if he followed it, he would be regarded as ruled by her. A husband can never procure a councillor more deeply interested in his welfare than his wife.

7. If he be distressed, or embarrassed in his circumstances he will communicate his situation to her with candor, that she may bear his difficulties in mind, in her expenditures. Women sometimes, believing their husband's circumstances to be far better than they really are, expend money, which if they knew their real situation they would shrink from expending.

RULES FOR WIVES.

1. A good wife will always receive her husband with smiles—leave nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gently reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. She will study to discover means to gratify his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery; in the management of her family in her dress, manner and deportment.

3. She will never attempt to rule, or apear to rule her husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely of the degradation of their husbands.

4. She will in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes—and as far as possible anticipate them.

5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humour—and more especially before company.

6. She will never attempt to interfere in his business, unless he ask her advice or counsel, and will never attempt to control him in the management of it.

Should differences arise between husband and wife, the contest ought not to be, who will display the most spirit, but who will make the first advances. There is scarcely a more prolific source of unhappiness in the married state than this "spirit," the legitimate offspring of pride and want of feeling.

Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the married state might be compressed in these two maxims—"Bear and forbear"—and "let the husband treat his wife, and the wife treat her husband, with as much respect and attention as he would a strange lady, and she would a strange gentleman."

"ONE AND TWENTY."

With youth no period is looked forward to with so much impatience, as the hour which shall end our minority, with manhood none is looked back to with so much regret.—Freedom appears to a young man as the brightest star in the firmament of his existence, and is never lost sight of until the goal for which he has been so long traveling, is reached. When the mind and the spirit are young, the season of manhood is reflected with a brightness from the future, which nothing can dim but its own cold reality. The busy world is stretched out before our boyhood like the exhibition of mechanical automata—we behold the merchant accumulating wealth, the scholar planting his foot upon the summit of the temple of fame, the warrior twining his brow with the laurel wreath, and we yearn to struggle with them for supremacy. In the distance we see nothing but the most prominent part of the picture, which is success—the anguish of disappointment and defeat is hidden from our view: we see not the pale cheek of neglected merit, or the broken spirit of unfortunate genius, or the sufferings of worth. But we gaze not long, for the season of youth passes away like a moon's beam from the still water, or like a dew drop from a rose in June, or an hour in the circle of friendship. Youth passes away, and we find ourselves in the midst of that great theatre upon which we have so long gazed with interest—the paternal hands, which in binding have upheld us, are broken, and we step into the crowd with no guide but our conscience to carry us through the intricate windings of the path of human life. The beauties of the perspective have vanished—the merchant's wealth has furrowed his cheek—the acquirements of the scholar were purchased at the price of his health; and the garland of the conquerer is fastened upon his brow with a thorn, the rankling of which shall give him no rest on this side of the grave. Disappointment damps the ardor of our first setting out, and misfortune follows closely in our path to finish the work and cease our career.

How often amid the cares and troubles of manhood do we look back to the sunny spot on our memory, the season of our youth; and how often does a wish to recal it, escape from the bosom of those who once prayed fervently that it might pass away.

From this feeling we do not believe that living man was ever exempt. It is twined around the very soul—it is incorporated in our very nature, and will cling to us, even when reason itself has pased away. And although the period when parental enteralment is broken, and when the law acknowledges the intellect to be full grown, may at the time be considered one of rejoicing, yet after life will hang around it the emblems of sorrow, while it is hallowed as the last bright hour of a happy youth.

THE INFIDEL.

It is an awful commentary on the doctrine of infidelity, that its most strenuous supporters have either miserably falsified their sentiments in the moment of trial, or terminated their existence in obscurity and utter wretchedness. The gifted author of the "Age of Reason," passed the last years of his life in a manner which the meanest slave that ever trembled beneath the lash of the taskmaster, could have no cause to envy. Rosseau might indeed be pointed out, as in some degree an exception—but it is well known, that the enthusiastic philosopher was a miserable and disappointed man. He met death, it is true, with something like calmness. But he had no pure and beautiful hope beyond the perishing things of the natural world. He loved the works of God for their exceeding beauty; not for their manifestation of an overruling intelligence. Life had become a burthen to him, but his spirit recoiled at the dampness and silence of the sepulchre; the cold, unbroken sleep, and the slow wasting away of mortality. He perished, a worshipper of the beauty which but faintly shadows forth the unimaginable glory of its Creator. At the closing hour of day—when the broad West was glowing like the gates of Paradise, and the vine-hung hills of his beautiful land were bathed in the rich light of sunset, the philosopher departed. The last glance of his glazing eye, was to him an everlasting farewell to existence; the last homage of a godlike intellect to holiness and beauty. The blackness of darkness was before him; the valley of the shadow of Death was to him unescapable and eternal the better land beyond it was shrouded from his vision.

SNUFF TAKING.

'Few persons, even on the score of economy, can afford to lose one of their senses; and yet the habitual snuff-taker consents to have greatly impaired, if not destroyed, the senses of smell and taste; for both, together with the voice, suffer by this vile practice; as repugnant to true fashion and politeness, as it is injurious to health. At first had recourse to, by some, for the relief of head-ache, or disordered eyes; snuff, when long continued, brings on those very evil it was intended to remove. Even when it does not escape into the throat and pass thence into the stomach, its repeated application to the sentient surface constituting the sense of smell, affects by sympathy the stomach, and gives rise to indigestion and a host of nervous disorders, such as tremors, palsy, and even epilepsy, and sudden death. With an enfeebled state of the brain and nervous system come loss of memory, and great inequalities of temper and manner. The pernicious effects of the tobacco, are not unfrequently heightened by the additions of other noxious or poisonous ingredients, mixed with the powder in order to add to the weight of the snuff, or to make it more stimulating. To accomplish the first intention, salt or red lead, which last also improves its colour; and for the second purpose, powdered glass, sal ammoniac, Cayenne pepper, and even more offensive articles, are added.

"No person can be ignorant, that snuff possesses a fine powers of tobacco. The celebrated Santeuil, experienced vomiting and horrible pains, amidst which he expired, in consequence of having drunk a glass of wine, into which had been put some Spanish snuff. A woman applied to three children afflicted with scald head, a liniment, consisting of powdered tobacco and butter, soon after which they experienced vertigo, violent vomiting and fainting. *Jour. of Health.*

MILITARY.—Fellow ossifers and gentlemen sogers, said a Connecticut Jonathan who had just been appointed to the honorable station of corporal of invincibles 'I'm a korperul, for I'll be darn'd to darnation if I cant't cut out Joe Gawky now, and git Poll Higgins, in spite of broom sticks and pumpkins.'

A HIT.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine and sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House having resolved itself into a commitee of the whole Mr. Mendenhall in the Chair, on the bill to erect a new County from a part of Burke and Buncombe, to be called *Yancy*,

Mr. LONG of Halifax addressed the Chair, as follows:—

Mr Chairman, I am opposed to the bill on your table, and my opposition has not been weakened from reflection, nor my opinion staggered by what has been said. If justice to the citizens of Burke and Buncombe, and the policy of the State required it, I would be among the first to support the bill, the passage of which might in a degree obviate some of the little inconvenences and grievances complained of. But, Sir, I owe a paramount duty to my State, and I shall studiously pursue whatever I conceive to be her best policy, independent of this or any other bill that may be brought before the Legislature. Though the animated appeal and nervous effort of the gentleman from Buncombe has warmed the heart and delighted the fancy, it has not had the wished-for impression on the mind; would, that such a display could have been made in a nobler or better cause! The question, in my humble opinion, should be whether North Carolina will be benefitted by taking part of Burke and Buncombe and erecting a new county? Whether the grievances and inconvenences complained of are sufficient to justify it, and if we ought not to fear something, much from an increased number of members in this hall. In the first place, will the State be benefited by the passage of this bill? The gentleman from Buncombe has been plausible and ingenious in his remarks; but he did not touch upon this part of his subject, not a word did he utter; he passed over it in breathless silence; to have mentioned it would have been an injury to their cause, leaving his mind in confused uncertainty, and if doubt rested over this body, dissipating it as does the sunbeams the dew of the morning. How is the interest of the State to be promoted by that she does not require, that cannot nor will not make the operation of her government any better? Will the Cape-Fear and the Roanoke be improved? Will political economy be strictly attended to by the succes of this question? These are the great leading subject of our State, and should have preference to all others. This bill is singular in its provisions. Give us a new country, say the friends of this measure, and we will pay our Representatives. I cannot think they are serious; but if the bill should pass, I would be among the first to have that section erased from it; nor do I believe there is one present that would not feel a generous pride in destroying such a mean and unwise provision.—Take then that sum of money that is wasted in the discussion of this question, and the three dollars per day which should be given to the useless Representatives of a new county, and appropriate it to the all important subject of Internal Improvement, benefiting every part of North-Carolina, and when the time arrives that we shall closely watch her best interest, the period will be near at hand, when she will proudly have that weight in the political scale of the Union that her physical resources and mental research so well entitle her to. Much, Sir, has been said relative tothe grievances and inconveniences experienced by the citizens of Burke and Buncombe.—Upon this ground, we are willing to meet the question fairly without fear. Are the inconveniences and grievances complained of, sufficient to justify the interference of the Legislature? We are told, that they have to travel through a rough, broken and mountainous country. Are we called on to do away this difficulty? If we are, it is beyond your control, for the mountains are permanent and fixed; but here we may be told, give them a new county, and they will not have to go so far to Court; that now they have to ride the monstrous distance of from forty to seventy miles, an unheard-of distance for a robust hale set of men, who, in the pursuit of deer, or in search of game, would probably go from twenty to forty miles during the day, without a murmur; but when pressed in the service of the State, their county and their court, they are entirely too delicate, too feeble, to traverse such a distance. This, Sir, is their made up case,—this the bill they pin their faith to, and with much confidence build their hopes of success upon. Are these all the grievances and inconveniences complained of? If they are, I envy them, they are indeed the most blest of any other people under the sun. So far, fortune has bestowed all her smiles upon them, and they enjoy all that the heart ought to wish for. Are they industrious and energetic? If they are, under the present state of things, they can attend the business of the Court, and still not be injured in their domestic concerns, finding a sufficient time to cultivate their farms and make good crops, if the seasons are propitious. I appeal to the farmers of this house, men who have long pursued a regular system of agriculture, and who know how often the Courts meet during the year, and how much time one must necessarily lose, in attending them, and then ask the question, if the loss of this time will bring about a loss of their crops. The language of experience will give an answer to the question, in the negative.—But if they are wanting in industryand trifle awayhour, after hour in dull inaction, though it were possible for this Legislature to take their very farmyards and locate them before the open doors of the Courthouse, still it would add nothing to the comforts and happiness of life.—For it is not that county that has least territory, that is nearest to the Court-house, that possesses all those conveniences the destitution of which is complained of in this bill, that are most happy; but, sir, it is that county [I care not what is the extent of its territory, though it were much larger than the whole of that section of country now under consideration] where the citizens are enterprizing and laborious, that they make for themselves, by their manly exertions, all that is necessary for the support of life and the comfort of their families. It is industry that gives wealth, and does not belong to a greater or less extent of territory. So, sir, the grievances and inconveniences here complained of, are but a bugbear in comparison to those that might really exist; and for aught I know, they are the wild phantoms of a heated imagination in search of power. They have broken in upon the quiet repose of the citizens of Burke and Buncombe, who are now looking to Raleigh, in breathless anxiety, for the result of this bill; but for the good of this State, may a deathblow be given to it, and for the future tranquility of the good citizens of Burke and Buncombe, may no ray of hope ever again break in upon its blighted prospects, to animate its death-like silence. That in truth, may be justice, strictly speaking, which seems a hardship. The citizens of Person who attend the Federal Court at Raleigh, labour under much greater disadvantages than the citizens of Wake who attend the same Court; but because this difference does exist, is it a necessary consequence, that you should give the citizens of Person another Federal Court, or abolish it altogether. The framers of the Constitution seemed to be aware that this apparent inconvenience must exist, and they allowed to witnesses, not only in the Federal, but in the County and Superior Courts, so much per mile, as the only true consideration, the only possible remedy for the difference in the distance they had to go to Court.

In the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama & South-Carolina, you will find some of their districts and counties much larger than others, consequently some of their citizens experience much greater inconvenience than others, not only in different districts, but in the same counties: it is so sir, in every State in the Union. Now, because this difference does exist and must necesssarily exist, does it follow of course, that these counties and districts are to be split and divided until you shall place all their citizens precisely the same distance from the Courthouse. Though you may attempt to bring this about for millions and millions of years, at the expiration of that time you will find yourselves no nearer the accomplishment of the object than now. These differences have their impress on the face of the globe; they have lived in every age and clime, and never can cease to exist until that globe becomes a wreck of matter. When a man goes to Burke or Buncombe for the purpose of settling, it is very clear that he will not settle upon the first barren peak that he comes acsoss, but on he will go, and when he finds some rich spot, being a mere creature of interest, there his welfare will fix him. There are few such places to be found in Burke and Buncombe, and there is a part of that country the inhabitants of which are "few and far between."—Are we called on then, to consult, to a greater degree than does already exist, the convenience of this scattered population, giving additional representation to a section of country almost uninhabited, and to another part that cannot be inhabited. Sir, the policy that would lead us to such a step would be as miserable as it is inexpedient. When I reflect calmly, upon this subject, I fear some are under the influence of sectional feelings. Forbid it wisdom! When such becomes the subject of Legislation, the beautiful structure of our government will vanish from the fair face of American soil, like a phantom never to be realized again. Has this bill a tendency to suppress that kind of feeling? Will local prejudice be forgot, or party spirit be done away with? Will virtue and patriotism be more prevalent on account of its passage? No, if it has not found a place here already, it can never be purchased by such a low aud base consideration written upon its vile front, "Divide the County and we will go together and be friendly." There is something contemptible in the idea, and if acted upon, would reflect degradation upon this body.

(*To be continued.*)

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Herald, Captain Graham, arrived in Annapolis Roads on Friday last from Liverpool. To the attention of Captain G. the Editors of the American are indebted for files of London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult. both inclusive.

The President's Message was published at length at Liverpool on the 7th.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the week ending on the 7th were 7000 bags. The Mercury of the 8th states that price had declined 1-8d per pound.

FRANCE—On the occasion of the new year, the King of France received, according to custom, several public bodies, as well as a number of Functionaries civil and military; but the Addresses, such as are given, which were presented on this occasion, and the answers, threw no light on the great question which now agitates all minds in that country, unless the great care with which the former are drawn up be considered as an illustration of the Royal feelings.—Not a word about the Charter is said in the two addresses which have been published; and the replies of the King were, on this topic, as evasive as the addresses were guarded.

RUSSIA —The Russian General Kisselef has issued an address to the Divan of Wallachia, upon his taking the office of president of the Turkish principalities on the Danube, in which he promises an honest administration of the public affairs intrusted to him, an indulgent and kind treatment, in order to alleviate the miseries inflicted on the provinces by war.

The last St Petersburg papers make no mention of the health of the Emperor Nicholas; so that we may consider the report of his relapse as mere fiction, got up for stock-jobbing purposes.

It is said that great discontent still prevails in Rusia, in consequence of peace, and that a great coolness prevails between the Emperor and his two brothers, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael.

PERA, Nov. 27. Yesterday we received positive information of the departure of the Russian head quarters from Adrianople, Count Diebiseth has transferred them to Bourgas, and intends to remain there till the fine season. Some persons, however, say he will immediately embarke for Odessa; and then proceed to St. Petersburg. On the departure of the Russian troops from Adrianople, many of the christian families accompanied them, intending to settle in Russia. In general a fear of reaction has seized the whole population of Rumelia, and it is strange to see the inhabitants, in general the most peaceable subjects in the world, make preparations which indicate a desperate resistance in case the Turkish Governors on their return should bring their usual spirit of persecution and oppression. Every one looks out his concealed weapons, and distributes them among those dependent on him. Old men, women, and children, arm themselves with swords and daggers.

The Ottoman authorities are much embarrassed by this dangerous spirit, and for this reason the Pacha of Scutari, who is famous for his severity, has received positive orders to return to Albania, and Alisch Pacha, with the regular troops, to occupy Adrianople, positive injunctions being given him to enforce the strictest discipline, and to avoid exciting discontent by arbitary measures. It is with reason supposed, that Count Diebitsch has induced the Porte to take these steps, for he assured the principal inhabitants of Adrianople, that the Pacha of Scutari would not occupy their city, and they would have no persecution to fear if they observed their duty as subjects, and obedience to the Sultan their Sovereign. The excesses which are otherwise not uncommon on the departure of a victorious army, were checked by a proclamation issued in the name of the Commander in Chief, in which every one who should disturb the public tranquility was threatened with death. This had the desired effect, not the slightest disorder having occurred when the troops marched out. The number of Russian troops left at Adrianople for the protection of the sick, is stated at 6,000 men.

SMYRNA, Dec. 9.

An attempt has been made to poison the Archbishop Monseigneur Cardeli; a dose of corrosive sublimate was mixed not only with the wine in the cup used in celebrating mass, but even in that contained in the bottle. The Archbishop perceived that the wine had an extraordinary taste; however, he swallowed it. A few moments afterwards he was seized with a violent cholic and vomiting, to which his escape is doubtless to be attributed. The physician who was called in made him drink a large quantity of milk, which removed the pain in the bowels. The Archbishop is now recovering. The officers of justice are in search of the guilty persons. M. Dupre, the French Consul, under whose protection the Archbishop is especially placed, has caused the persons of his household to be several times examined. The crime is still enveloped in the greatest mystery.

MEXICO.—The N. Orleans Advertiser of the 30th ult. contains an extract of letter from Matamoras, dated the 10th, which says.—'You will have heard of the movements of gen. Bustamente. He, it appears, has got possession of the city of Mexico, and declares that he will adhere to the federal formation of the government, but that he wishes to correct abuses; time will show with what sincerity. Our troops here will swear to the general arrangements, and the militia will do the same.'

An arrival at New Orleans from Campeachy, brings advices from Mexico to the 4th ult. which state President Guerrero had been driven by the public voice from his office, to his seat of Tistla, near that city. During the vacancy of Presidency, the government was in the hands of Don Pedro Valez, General Quintana, and Don Lucas Alaman. Maniau is the new minister of finance; Castro, formerly first clerk in the war department, is now its head; and Iturbide is placed at the head of the judiciary department. Gen. Santa Anna had also retired to his country seat; but it was understood he had proceeded to Vera Cruz, to give in his adhesion to the new government. In other respects the country was perfectly tranquil, without any prospect of sudden commotion.

Old Dominion.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of Delegates assembled at Edenton, N. C. on Monday the 15th February 1830, for the purpose of memorialing Congress on the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet at or near Naggs Head, Doctor JAMES NORCOM was called to the chair, and THOMAS COX appointed Secretary.

The following gentleman appeared as representatives from the Counties herein after named, viz:

Malachi S. Lewis, Thomas Dozier, *from Camden*; Jordan A Wright, Exum Newby, *from Pasquotank*; Josiah Collins, Wm. R. Norcom, Joseph B. Skinner, Joseph H. Skinner, James Norcom, Richard T. Brownrigg, *from Chowan*; Jeptha Fowlkes, Edward R. Hunter, Richard H. Parker, *from Gates*; James Morgan, John A. Anderson, John H. Wheeler, *from Hertford*; Stark Armistead, Alexander W. Mebane, *Bertie*; T. B. Haughton Thom. Cox, *from Washington*; Dan N. Bateman, John Haughton, *from Tyrrell*; D. W. Bagley, Thom. W. Watts, Asa Biggs, *Martin*

Several resolutions were adopted and the following memorial was read and approved.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The undersigned Memorialists, in behalf of themselves and a very large portion of their fellow-citizens, in the Eastern section of the State of North Carolina watered by the Albemarle Sound and its tributary streams, whom on this occasion they represent, beg leave respectfully to state to your Honorable body.

That *North Carolina* is bounded by an extent of seaboard, the most dangerous and destructive to the Navigation and Commerce of the United States, in common with her own, it is believed, of any other of the same extent on the Coast of the United States. That the perils and losses are so much dreaded and feared by Mariners and Commercial men, the attention of your Honorable body, has often been drawn to the importance of the subject, in a National point of view. Surveys and reports upon those surveys, have been made, for the double purpose of rendering more secure the general Navigation and Commerce of the Union, and the particular Navigation of the State of North Carolina All these reports concur in the practicability of re-opening an outlet to the Ocean, at the foot of Albemarle Sound; which in itself, affords a navigation for safety, which is probably not surpassed by any of the same extent in the United States. That if an *Inlet* be there opened, where it did once exist, it is, to use the emphatic language of the United States Corps of Engineers, "whether we consider the profits of "commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, pursuit by an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our privateers and "vessels of war, a harbour formed, precisely in that part of the coast, "where it is most needed.

North Carolina therefore, through your memorialists as far as they represent her, as a friend to the Union, on this occasion, solicits the interposition of the General Goverment, to carry into effect, this grand National work. But North Carolina claims, and urges her claims, upon elevated considerations. She was first to declare, that we should be free, and to enforce that declaration, by the best blood of her citizens. She has been second to none, in maintaining and preserving that freedom with her treasure, according to her ability, when all the resources of the Union, were in requisition. While then, most of the States in the Union, have had liberal and magnificent appropriations, for the general improvement of navigation and commerce within their own waters, and for the special advantage of the particular State, has not North-Carolina an equal claim? She urges it upon Congress, as an obligation which the General Government owes to the Union, for the protection and security of General Commerce and Navigation, to do that, which all agree is practicable. But she urges herclaim upon another consideration. Her importance in the Union, *is felt though not seen* in her contributions to the General welfare, under all the embarrassments to which her agriculture and commerce are subjected. Give her an outlet adequate to her means of improvement, she will not only be more felt, but duly appreciated; and will assume that station in the Union to which her worth and resources must necessarily exalt her.

The North Eastern section of the State now represented by your memorialists, by reference to the map, will be seen to be

watered by many rivers. These rivers are all navigable, and water as fertile a portion of Country, as any it is believed, in the United States. It can produce, and does produce, all the products of every other State in the Union, except sugar; and experiments so far, are not discouraging even in that product. But, for the want of an outlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, her products are so burthened with freight, insurance, lighterage, detention, and all their consequent discouragements, that she cannot compete with her Sister States in prices; but nevertheless bears her full burthen, and hertofore, without a murmur, of all the expences of the Union. Hence the seeming unimportance of her station among her Sister States.

Your Memorialists have used the best means in their power, to present fairly and truly, the losses sustained by the citisens of only a portion of the country imediately on the waters of Albemarle, in consequense of the obstructions in their navigation to the Ocean. The amount of annual exports, from the district of country represented on the map by the counties of Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, and Tyrrell only, is $2,025,-586; and the consequent annual loss from the obstruction to the Ocean, amounts to $151,-469, 93, with an additional loss of $6,000, upon only one article of Import,, viz. SALT—But when it is perceived, that but a very small comparative portion of country watered by the Albemarle and its tributary streams, is herein represented; how vastly must the amount be increaced, upon proportional produsts, from such an extensive and fertile area of land, watered by the Albemarle and its tributary streams; an area of seventeen thousand square miles.

Thus will be perceived the vast importance of re-opening an outlet at the foot of Albemarle in a national andsectional point of view, compared with which, the cost of the operation, dwindless into insignificance. Break-waters are erecting, harbours improving, rivers opening, roads making at an immense expenditure of money, to which North Carolina with all her obstacles, contributes her full proportion; but little of which ever has returned to her Citizens by exenditures in and for the benefit of the State. And will she not be heard on this application so vastly important to her Citizens, and to the Union?

Your Memorialists in behalf of themselves, and their fellow citizens, confidently indulge the hope, that this application to your honorable body, will be heard, and not be heard in vain.

Extract of a letter to the N. Y Enquirer dated Washington Feb. 12, 1830.—That eminent Anti-Mason the Hon. Mr. Norton, from Niagara county, in your state, this day made an eminent Anti-Mason speech. He spoke precisely four minutes and ten seconds by the hall clock, and the sum and substance of his speech was, that he had not been a friend of the last administration—was no friend to the present administration—but that the illustrious head of the present administration was an able and an honest man, and that he had around him a very able and excellent cabinet. Laus Deo! What will the anti-masonic party say to this high compliment to a Freemason President and two or three Freemason Secretaries? whether it was the eloquence or the logic of this great speech that attracted the attention of the speaker, I am not able to say: but certain it is, he looked very sharply at the honorable anti-mason orator, and, seemingly, had a kind of lurking devil in his eye. However, you may judge how pertinent the speech was to the occasion, from the fact that it was made on and item in the annual appropriation bill.

HALIFAX.

THURSDAY Feb. 25, 1830.

We are requested to state that JOHN CARTER Esq. is a Candidate for the Office of County Trustee.

A meeting of the stock-holders of the Bank of Newbern has been called to take into consideration the expediency of accepting the extension of their charter as proposed by the Legislature, to ascertain the price at which stock of the Bank shall be received in payment of debts, to examine the state of the Bank and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for its prudent management.

The meeting will be held in Newbern on the 15th day of April next.

The Virginia and N. Carolina Transportation Company's Steam Boat Petersburg, Capt. J. W. McREA, will in addition to her other duties, make one trip to and from Newbern, N. C. leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 17th March next.

Internal Improvement.—A meeting of the citizens of Hertford county was held on the 11th February to take into consideration the most effectual method of obtaining the aid of government in reopening Roanoke Inlet; James Morgan Esq. presided and John H. Wheeler Esq. was chosen secretary—a statement was submitted shewing that the county of Hertford sustained a loss of $25,850 by her present indirect intercourse with New York and other ports—several resolutions were adopted and delegates appointed to attend a general meeting at Edenton.

We have been favoured by a friend with a copy of the proceedings of the general meeting which will be found in another part of this paper.

The Mayor of Boston has addressed a letter to the Governor of Virginia respecting the seditious pamphlet, which has created so much excitement, lately, in the southern states—The author is a free man of color, a shop-keeper and a dealer in old clothes—He declares his determination to continue the circulation of his pamphlets by mail, at his own expense.

We have received the interesting and highly satisfactory report of Mr. Cambreling the able Chairman of the Committee on Commerce—From the length of this document we are denied the pleasure of laying it before our readers—but it is earnestly recommended to the attentive perusal of all; and such as cannot otherwise have access to it will find a copy at our office—But, why do we recommend a reading of it—Who are not convinced of the truths it contains? and the Constructionists will hear no more arguments—at least, it appears so from the uncerimonious manner in which they lately voted down Mr. McDuffie's Bill to amend the Tariff—We are not opposed to a healthy system of manufactures and the People of the South will always be willing to see them placed on an equal footing with commerce and agriculture; but we do and ought to protest against that violence done to the Constitution for the purpose of promoting these exotics, these hot bed productions—We are opposed to the example set by many leading politicians of the day of making calculations as respects the *value the Union*; but we submit it to the calm and best reflection of those who would appropriate to themselves the exclusive appelation of UNIONISTS, whether they are not by, thus disregarding the just complaints of the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, exciting sectional feelings, and waring with the very principles they profess to advocate.

CONGRESS

Monday Feb. 15 In the Senate, *Mr. White* reported the Bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department.

In the House, a memorial was submitted by *Mr. Mercer* respecting the claims of ex-President *Monroe* upon the United States.

Tuesday Feb. 16 In the House of Representatives, Mr *Chilton's* resolutions were laid upon table—Years 92, Nays 67.

Wednesday Feb. 17. In the Senate the appropriation Bill was read the second time and refered

In the House, Mr. *Speight* made an unsuccesful attempt to amend the bill for the relief of the relatives of the Officers and crew of the Hornet by striking out the proposed gratuity to brothers and sisters.

Thursday Feb. 18 In the Senate the bill granting a pension to David Meade Randolph, and the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1830, were severally read the third time and passsed In the House the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, or other surviving relatives of the officers and crew of the United States Ship Hornet, was, after a long debate, finally passed, upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 138 to 42.

Friday Feb! 19 In the Senate Mr. Benton gave notice, that he would, on Monday or Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill, providing for the abolishment of unnecessary duties, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States.

In the House, Mr. Alston presented a report from the Committee on Elections, in the case of the contested election for a seat in the House from the Norfolk Congressional District in Virginia concluding with a resolution that George Loyal had received a majority of good votes, over the present sitting member, the Hon. Thos Newton, and that the former was, therefore, duly entitled to take his seat.

The Secretary of the Navy.—As we anticipated the various reports that have been circulated by newspaper writers and others, from Washington, have resolved themselves into—empty air—We learn from a distinguished member of Congress; that not one of the Cabinet enjoys in a higher degree the friendship and confidence of the President, than Mr. Branch The known integrity and qualifications of this gentleman justly entitle him to estimation.

The Supreme Court rose on Monday last. Its adjournment, we regret to state, was hastened a few days, in consequence of the dangerous indisposition of a member of Judge Henderson's family which called him home.

Ral. Reg.

STATE BANK.—Under the provisions of the amended Charter of the State Bank, the Branch of the institution at this place, was discontinued last week, and an agency has been instituted for the purpose of collecting the debts., and winding up the business.

Mr. Edward L. Winslow is appointed agent.

The Office of the Bank of the United States will redeem all the notes of the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank which may be presented for payment.

N. C. Journal.

MARKETS.

NORFOLK Feb. 19.—Bacon 7 a 8 cts—*Hams* 8 a 9 cts—Cotton 7 a 9 1-4 Corn, bush. 35 a 36 cts—Flour $4,65 a 4,75.

PETERSBURG Feb. 16—Bacon 7 1-2 a 8—Corn bbl. $1,75 a $2—Cotton 8 a 9 1-8 cts—Flour, sup. $4,50—do. family $6.—

NEW YORK Feb. 13.—Flour sup. 4,75 a 4,87—Corn, south, bush. 39 a 44—Cotton, upland 8 1-2 a 10 1-2, do. Alabama 9 a 11 cts.

HAVRE Jan. 8.—The Cotton market was dull, but there had been no reduction in the prices. The wind had set in from the Westward, and numerous arrivals from the United States were expected. The first seven days after the *Grecian* left *Havre* she had strong winds from the Eastward, which enabled her to make the Azores.—From this circumstance, it is probable, but few vessels got in during the week after she sailed, and it is likely no diminution in the price of Cotton took place in that time.

Norfolk Beacon.

BELFAST Jan. 5.—In consequence of a further advance on Cotton last week in Liverpool, an animated demand took place here yesterday, when an advance on last week's prices of 1-8p to 1-4p was realized; the market is now very bare, not only of Boweds but of all other kinds.

LIVERPOOL January 8—The late accounts from Liverpool and Manchester are favourable, both for Cotton and for manufactured goods, the prices are on the advance; and considerable purchases would take place in this market if we had adequate supplies of stock, but we have small stocks, except of Surat Cotton.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

On the Steam-boat North-Carolina.

From Norfolk's wharf, she wends her way,
To her place of destination!
The morn is bright and smooth the bay,
Fine is the navigation,
At every point they shout huzza,
And from each naval station?
With stars and streamer "on they come,
With trumpet hoarse and muffled drum."

But ere they got to Roanoke stream,
The clouds were threat'ning in the sky;
The affrighted sea-birds 'gan to scream,
And screech their dread soliloquy.
The hardy tars began to deem,
The hour of peril drawing nigh;
"In silence marching, on they come,
With trumpet hoarse and muffled drum."

The storm bursts forth with fierce uproar,
The waves gape wide with angry grin;
The bouyant skiff steers for the shore,
Her only hope! that goal to win?
The billows fret, the snow drifts hoar,
At length she's welcomed safely in;
Then quickly "marching, on they come,
With trumpet hoarse and muffled drum."

Weeks roll on weeks, she's still delayed,
Nor yet has joined the Roanoke trade.
They'd best convoke, the sturdy oak
And iron, to rail road * making,
Where they may *sail* before the gale,
Sans risk of boilers breaking?
Thus boldly "marching, they might come,
With trumpet hoarse and muffled drum."

HALIFAX.

* Query, would not the Norfolk Rail Road Co. "fit the mouth" as well, as other "co's."

SUMMARY.

Naval—Master Comdt Benjamin Cooper will command the U. S. Sloop of war Concord now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine at New-York, is nearly ready for sea and her destination it is conjectured, is the Mediterranean, to relieve the Java—Henry B. Ballard Esq Commander.

Gen. William H. Harrison, late Minister of the U. S. to Colombia, has arrived at New York, in the brig *Montilla*, from Carthagena

Sewing silk has been manufactured in Arkansas, which is pronounced decidedly superior in point of strength to the Italian. The worms which produced the material were fed on the leaves of the common forest mulberry.

The Newburyport Herald mentions a report of a distressing casualty at Deerfield, N. H. viz. that 16 boys returning from school, fell through the ice, and that 14 of them drowned.

In Philadelphia, several meetings have been held to devise some good mode of public education.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused the petition of Tobias Watkins, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

A correspondent in a Philadelphia paper proposes a project for what he calls a pedestrain rail road. He advises that fixtures to be attached to the feet, somethinglike skates, with a keel so formed, as to slide in the railway grooves.

In the High School, at Salem, several of the pupils were almost suffocated lately in consequence of having been shut up in a room in which charcoal was kept burning. It was only by great exertions they were recovered.

The art of Lithographic Printing was first discovered accidently by Alois Senefelder, a student in the University of Ingoldstadt.

It is whispered about that a widower of fifty, stands higher in the estimation of the ladies than a bachelor of forty?—What says the bachelors committee to this?

Flour is said to be the best possible cure for burns.

n Poultney. Vt. a young lady named Morse, was suffocated on the 1st of February, by the use of a pan of coals in her bed-room.

A young male infant was found in the woods near the borough of Easton, naked, and frozen to death. A woman, suspected of having been its mother, and having abandoned it, is in prison.

In the new State Prison, Charleston, S. C. 304 solitary cells are erected.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives, have voted 38 to 20, to abolish militia trainings.

A law has been reported in the Senate of Maryland for the regulation of the militia of Baltimore. It provides that there shall be but one parade each year.

There are in the U. S, Senate thirty-nine lawyers two merchants, one physician, and five farmers and manufacturers, nine have been governors of different states, and fifteen have been judges.

A bill to prevent lotteries in Ohio, has been read a third time in the House of Representatives of that state.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Tennessee to authorise any man in the state, whose wife shall have three or more children at a birth, to enter for each one of the children two hundred acres of land.

In press, at Boston, the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, edited by Rev Jared Sparks, in 10 or 12 vols 8vo.

Religious Notice.

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the associate reformed Methodists at Bradford's meeting House, near Enfield to commence on thursday the 29th April next.

FOR SALE

A First rate Northern built Sulkey.

WILLIAM A STITH.

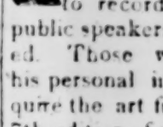
To Correspondents—The stanza of a female friend shall have a place next week. We recognized the autograph and shall be pleased to hear often from M.

W. shall appear in due time—*Sidney* is under consideration—F is too puerile—*Paley* is good that is so much as he has borrowed

Tasteful and well written essays will always be thankfully received; but our *veto* if necessary, will be hereafter more decidedly used—Pieces for our columns most have some other merit than that of mere originality.

SIXTY DOLLARS

Reward.



RANAWAY about the 17th of last month three negro fellows, namely Solomon, Joe and Boson. Solomon is a likely fellow about 24 years of age, *Joe* is a small fellow about 35 or 40 years of age with a bald head—Boson is a boy about 20 or 22 years of age no mark recollected except one arm is smaller than the other, all of said negroes formerly belonged to Col. Nevil Gee and were drawn at the division of his estate by different legatees and now belong to Charles J. Gee and Thomas Turner of Alabama.

A reward of $20 for each, will be given to any person who will deliver said negroes to the subscribers or confine them in any jail to that we can get them again, if taken out of the county & half the sum if taken in the county.

S. H. GEE, Agent for C. J. Gee,
J. A. BENFORD. Agt. for T. Turner
February 18th, 1830

American Stenographic Academy.

M. T. C. GOULD.

No. 6 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which is now before the public price 50 cents

N. B This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz

If $1 be enclosed in a letter, from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Postmasters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

Just published and for sale, a second and much improved edition of

Gould's Stenographic

CHART,

For the use of schools: exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of *short hand*. With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful imperial drawing paper, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia.

Price single $3.
January 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the officers and members of the HALIFAX COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the Church in this place on Monday the 8th March.

Persons who wish to become members and all who are friendly to the Bible cause are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb. 25, 1830.

The Celebrated Horse,

FRANTIC,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the following places (viz) one day in every week at the stable of Major Richard Crump One day in every week at the stable of Mr. William Leigh, in Greensville County, Va. and the balance of his time, at the subscribers stable in Northampton 18 West of the Court House. FRANTIC has made several crops, now Eight Years old in point of appearance and blood inferior to few Horses. He will render services at ten dollars the season, and twenty dollars to insure with fifty cents to the Groom in every instance. For particulars see hand Bills.

RICHARD CRUMP, Jr.

N. B. Persons wishing to patronize Frantic from the South side of Roanoke will be suffered to cross with their mares at Pukes or Moor's Ferry free from charge.

Northampton County N. C.
Feb 18th 1830 50—4w

The Celebrated Horse

MARION

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable two miles from the town of Halifax and will render service at thirty dollars the season payable at its expiration which may be discharged by twenty five cash. Forty five dollars to insure, payable when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom.—The season will commence the 1st of February and end 10th July

Good pasturage gratis, and mares grain fed at 25 cents per day when required, every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility for either.

MARION

Is a Beautiful dark bay, black mane and legs, full five feet two and three-quarters inches high, now ten years old, in good order, &c. He was got by old Sir Archie, his dam by Citizen, his grandam by Alderman, his great grandam by Roebuck, his g. g. g. dam by Herod, his g g g. g. dam by Partner, &c. MARION was run at Lawrenceville against Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease; he travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richards and others

BENJAMIN S. LONG.
January 28th, 1830. 47—tf.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Star and Milton Gazette, will insert the above three times and forward their account to this office for payment.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 16th July last a negro woman named **CREECY** about 26 years old, about 5 feet high, round shouldered, and has a down look and weak voice.—she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Maj. Jas. C. Fawcett's and is no doubt, frequently at the plantation of E. H. Eure Esq. on the river, above Halifax, as she has a husband belonging to Mr. Eure—It is supposed she has a child with her about two months old—I will give the above reward of twenty dollars and pay all reasonable expenses to any one who will deliver her to me, or have her secured in any jail so that I get her again.

WILL. B. MOORE.
January 20, 8130.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM S. BURT,

INTENDS to remove to the State of Tennessee, on or before the 1st of May next. Previous to that time he may be seen, almost every day, in this place, by persons who have business to transact with him.

Feb. 4, 1830. 48—4t

JAMES GORDON

Commission Merchant

NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use. (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents,

At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents,

Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar,

Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents,

Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.

Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 38 cents,

Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents,

Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents,

Other articles in the same proportion,

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner,

Halifax, Nathaniel Smith,
Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead,
Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith,

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

☞ A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Renders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description. & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, } *Williamsburg.*
Ch's L. Wingfield, }
Robert Souter,
Shields & Ashburn, } *Norfolk.*
Eds. Beacon, }

May, 1829. 17—21m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business at Plymouth N. C. in the name of J. C. NORCOM & Co. will transact any business on

COMMISSION

committed to their care.—They have WARE HOUSES and BOATS at command.

J. C. NORCOM,
WM. R NORCOM.

Plymouth N. C. Nov. 1829 4m—40

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2 80—Oct

FLOUR.

THE subscribers have just received 55 Barrels of FLOUR, a part of which, is of superior quality. It will be offered low for cash.

Hawkins & Harris.

Feb. 4, 1830. 48—tf.

HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

New Cheap Store,

HAVE opened in the store opposite Messrs Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive, assortment of

SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY GLASS, GROCERIES &c.

And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season; all of which, will be sold low for CASH or barter'd for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for (CASH,) the prices they will be offered at cannot fail to please!!!!

H. S. HAYNES, & Co.

Halifax Nov. 11, 1829. tf—38

FALL GOODS,

And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies; comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description,

Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turks Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred bales of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick store.

Oct. 15, 1829.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

PLYMOUTH N C.

For the information of Planters and others, on the Roanoke, the subscribers have thought proper to publish a list of charges for Commission Storage and Freight on Produce sent to Plymouth for sale or for shipment to other ports, and at the same time they offer their services in the sale or shipment of produce at and from this place.

Commission and Storage on Cotton per bale . . . 40 cents.

Commission on sales Corn &c. . . . . 2 1-2 per cent.

Ditto on Corn &c. when shipped to order 1 1-4 per cent

Storage on Corn or Wheat —one cent per bushel first month and half a cent per bush: for every succeeding month.

Freight of Cotton from this to New York and other northern ports is 1-2 cent per pound under deck and one dollar per Bale on deck

Freight of Corn from this to Charleston, Savannah, New York or Providence is 9 to 10 cents per bushel.

Freight to Boston 10 to 11 cents.

Good vessels can be freighted to carry cargoes, at any period of the year, and sometimes for a less freight than above named.—The subscribers have the command of a number of river Boats in good order which they will despatch at short notice, to any landing on the river for the purpose of bringing down produce at the customary freight.—Cotton from Halifax 25 cents per Bale.

BRYAN, MAITLAND, &co.

Plymouth Nov. 2, 1829.—2m

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this office.

JOHN N. WHITE

AND

SAML. WESTON,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN N. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the state of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHANDIZE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STORE, viz:

5 hds. W. I. Rum,
5 Pipes Bordeau Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
10 hds. N. E. Rum 4th proof
25 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.
15 do. Rye do.—4th proof—4 years old,
25 do Baltimore Gin,
20 do. Philadelphia do.
25 do. N. E. Rum,
30 do. Cordials, assorted,
15 qr. Casks Sweet Mal. Wine,
5 do. Madeira do.
11 hds. St. Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
20 do. N. Orleans do. do. do.
2000 do. Lf. Sugar, various do.
50 bgs. Coffee—part Java.
Gun Powder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Pouchong, } TEAS.
All in various sized packages of superior quality.
25 bxs. Convers Troy Candles 1st quality,
25 do. do. do. do. second quality,
25 do Spermacetti do.
25 do. Soap, various qualities,
100 do. Windsor Shaving Soap
15 do. Mustard, in qr. & hf. lb bottles,
5 do. Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb. lumps,
25 do. Millers Cut do.
50 do. Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
25 do. Chocolate, Nos 1, 2 & 3
25 casks Cheese,
50 bls. Mackerill, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
15 half do. do.
20,000 Spanish Segars, in hal and qr. boxes,
10,000 do. do. inferior quality,
Bags pepper,
do. Pimento,
do. Ginger,
Kegs Nutmegs,
do. Fig blue,
do. Salt Petre,
do. Indigo and Starch,
do. Butter and Lard,
3 tiers. Rice
60 Dimijohns,
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
27 do Writing do.
60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs. each, assorted sizes,
10 doz. Spades and Shovels,
10 do. Wire Sifters,
10 do. boxes Axes,
5 do. Patent Coffee Mills,
55 do. Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
900 Straw Tumblers,
10 doz. common qt. Decanters,
15 do. do. pint do.
150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 42 inches.
10,000 lbs. Bale Rope,
5,000 lbs. Twine,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bls. Family Flour,
150 do. Superfine,
5 tons Country Iron,
5 do. Swedes do.
5 do. Blistered Steel,
5 do. Castings, composed of
Ovens,
Pots,
Spiders,
Camp-Kettles,
And-Irons,
Flat-Irons, &c.
25 bundles Nail Rods,
5 do. Brand Iron,
5 tons Plough Moulds,
15,000 lbs. Bar Lead,
2 tons Patent Shot.
50 kegs Powder F, FF, FFF

With sundry other articles, and urther supplies daily expected.

JOHN N. WHITE, &
SAML. WESTON

Norfolk, Oct. 1829. 30—6m

New Entertainment.

HALF WAY HOUSE

between Halifax and Warrenton:

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment, (at the former residence of the late Mr. James Alston) half way between Halifax and Warrenton and within a few yards of Capt. Willcox's store; The subscriber pledges himself that no attention will be spared to promote the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, this, with the moderation of his charges, he hopes will secure him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES

Man and Horse per day	$1,25
Dinner and Horse-feed	75
Supper	37 1-2
Breakfast	37 1-2
Lodging	12 1-2

Servants half price.

Charles C. F. Rencher.

Halifax county, Feb 8th 1830.

☞ The Warrenton Reporter and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, the night of the 30th Ult.

A light Sorrel Horse,

about 5 feet high, a star or white spot in his face, 8 or 9 years old the coming spring, one hindmost foot white, (the left I believe) fore feet in bad order, one a little split, the left has the appearance of having received a wound near the out edge, something like a chissel had been stuck in it. He works well in Carriage Gig &c I will give the above reward to any person who will be the cause of my obtaining possession of the above described horse.

GEORGE G. GRAY.
Southampton County Va.
Feb 11, 1830 49—3t

The Raleigh Register will insert the above twice and forward their account to this Office.

A Bargain

MAY be had in the lot & houses, in the town of Warrenton N. C known as the

Exchange Coffee House,

near the public square, heretofore used as a house of public entertainment. This property having extensive buildings, a large garden, & stables, most of the conveniences requisite for a public house, for which it is every way calculated can be purchased at this time for sixteen hundred dollars, on application to the subscriber.

S. WHITAKER.
Halifax Feb 11, 1830. 49—tf.

S. SMITH.

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he has just received from New York a handsome assortment of

Superfine Cloths,

of the most fashionable colors, to wit: Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown, Drab and Steel mixed—Also a splendid assortment of rich, fancy Vestings—all of which he is disposed to sell very low.

Those who wish to purchase, will do well to give him a call and examine his assortment.

Feb. 11, 1830. 49—tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black; about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old; wears whiskers; has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.

Sept. 1, 1829. —30.tf

EAGLE HOTEL

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do. do. by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829 —6m

For Sale.

THAT well known MILL SEAT, known as Grants, on Fishing Creek, seven miles above Enfield and ninety south of Halifax N. C. This property is now in excellent repair, has attached to it a large and commodious house for the grist mill, forty feet square, three pair superior mill stones five feet in diameter, bolting cloths cotton gin &c. also a large, convenient house for the saw near the grist mill.

THE PLANTATION

Near the Mill and adjoining thereto, is also for sale, containing 1800 or 2000 acres of land; on it, is a good dwelling house and convenient out houses, stables &c this land is well timbered and is calculated to produce grain and cotton.

THE MILL

can be bought seperately or with the land, or the land will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber living two miles west of Enfield, Halifax County.

M. C. WHITAKER.
Feb. 11 1820, 49—6m

LOST OR MISLAID,

SOME time in October 1828, one letter from EDMUND R. APPERSON of Newkent county, to J. S. MORECOCK of Halifax, having in it forty dollars Virginia money, which letter was sent on by mail. I would be glad if the postmasters would be so kind as to search for this letter and let it be known as money is very hard to get

JAMES MORECOCK.
Halifax N. C. Feb. 18th 1830.

The Petersburg Times will insert this twice and forward their account to this office for collection.

COACH AND GIG

Making business.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs the public that his Coach making business &c. is still continued at his former stand, near the church. He makes this notice, under the impression, that, some of his friends and many patrons, may have been induced, from report, to believe that he is about to remove his establishment elsewhere.

He, herewith, announces his intention of continuing his business in this place, and, respectfully, asks a continuance of the patronage now extended to him. He will always be found at his post, and prompt in the discharge of his mechanical duty.

THOMAS MARSHALL.
Halifax, Jan. 17th. tf—46.

FARMERS HOTEL

HALIFAX N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps a House of Entertainment in this place and that he has reduced his rates of Board to $1 50 cents per day for man and horse.

D. C. FENNER.

Feb. 1st, 1830. 48—tf